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KILIMANJARO PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON POPULATION - FOLLOW-UP

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ANNEX I

KILIMANJARO PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR AFRICAN POPULATION AND
SELF-RELIANT DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

1. Population trends have had a considerable impact on the present economic and social crisis in Africa and will continue to do so for many years ahead if vigorous and comprehensive population policies are not adopted now. At its present growth rate of about 3.1% per annum, Africa's population will double in 23 years. At present many African Governments are unable to provide (a) primary education to all the primary school age group; (b) employment to the many unemployed; (c) adequate services like clean drinking water, sewerage, transport, health, and housing. How then in the light of the population doubling every 23 years can African Governments hope to be able to cope up with development problems of improving the living standard of their people? The potential for human numbers to increase is far much greater than governments' abilities to accelerate development efforts to meet the needs for the growing numbers. It is therefore apparent that population factor should be considered as a centeral focal point and an integral part of social and economic development strategies and policies in resolving African problems.

2. In January 1984 at the Second African Population Conference, the African Governments adopted the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population (KPA) in preparation for the International Conference on Population (ICP) held in Mexico in August 1984. Both the ECA Conference of Ministers and the African Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have endorsed the KPA. This reflects the realization by African Governments of the implications of population trends on socio-economic development. The KPA needs to be translated into action. African Governments need to show real commitment to this end or else the KPA will be like other declarations which once adopted are never implemented. This paper briefly summarises recommendations contained in the KPA and suggests follow-up on its implementation.

SUMMARY OF KPA RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The intention here is to briefly summarize the recommendations from the KPA. The full text of the KPA is attached as an annex to this paper.

4. Recommendations of the KPA addressed to ECA member States cover the following areas: (i) population and development strategy and policies; (ii) fertility and family planning; (ii) mortality and morbidity; (iv) urbanization and migration; (v) changing role of women in development process; (vi) children and youth; (vii) population data collection, analysis, training and research; (viii) population information, (ix) community involvement and role of private and non-governmental organizations.

5. On population and development strategy and policy, the KPA recommends that population should be a central component in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for accelerated socio-economic development in view of the fact that population and development are interrelated. It urges governments to create or strengthen high level population units to ensure effective monitoring and evaluating strategies for integrating population and development. The KPA attaches great importance to continued creation of awareness of population issues in development, particularly, the implications of population trends on development strategies regarding health, education, housing, employment and nutrition.

6. Recommendations on fertility and family planning urge governments to recognize the usefulness of family planning and child-spacing to improve the well-being of the family and to reduce fertility. The KPA recommends that family planning programmes should also aim at helping the sterile and subfecund couples and individuals who want to have children. Furthermore, governments are urged to ensure the availability and accessibility of family planning services to all couples or individuals seeking such services freely or at subsidized prices. In view of low age at marriage, the KPA recommends that governments should raise the age at marriage.

7. In the area of morbidity and mortality, the KPA shows great concern of the high levels in infant, childhood [illegible] morbidity and mortality, especially in the rural areas. It accordingly recommends the intensification of national efforts and programmes to reduce these levels in order to attain the objectives of the Alma Ata Declaration. The integration of health policies in other development sectors such as education, employment, urban, rural and regional planning is stressed in the KPA. Provision of safe drinking water and improvement in nutrition are some of the other measures recommended as a means of reducing the high levels of morbidity and mortality.

8. Regarding urbanization and migration, the KPA recommends that governments should formulate comprehensive urbanization policy which aims at (a) reducing the current high migration to capital cities and other large urban centres, (b) development of regional medium-size towns. Particular emphasis is on re-vitalizing rural economies and providing in rural areas, socio-economic services which stimulate and sustain balanced and self-reliant development. The KPA also gives due attention to the problems of international migrants and refugees and safeguard of their property and respect for their culture.

9. The KPA places special attention on women's role in development. It calls for the widening and improving their role through education, employment and other opportunities; reducing burdens on rural women through the introduction of appropriate technology in agriculture, industry and domestic work.

10. In dealing with the problems related to children and youth, the KPA recommends programmes to expand education and vocational training, provision of adequate opportunities for gainful employment, special programmes for school dropouts, inclusion of population and family life education in formal and vocational training to prepare the young for responsible parenthood and legislation to protect the rights of children.

11. KPA attaches great importance to population data collection, analysis, training, research and dissemination of population information as these form the basis for formulation, and evaluation of socio-economic development policies and programmes. It then accordingly recommends that governments should improve data collection, analysis and use of such data in planning, training, research and population information dissemination activities.

12. Recognizing the importance of the community involvement in the success of the implementation of the KPA, the KPA urges governments to involve private and non-governmental organizations and the community in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population programmes.

13. The recommendations addressed to international organizations, donor governments and agencies recognize the important role played by these organizations in supporting population programmes and activities in Africa. The recommendations emphasize the need for the various international organizations, donor governments and agencies to: (a) collaborate closely with ECA in implementation of the KPA so as to reduce duplication of efforts; (b) continue and increase their financial and technical support in assisting African governments in implementation of the recommendations contained in the KPA. The special role of UNFPA in supporting population activities is singled out and governments and donor agencies are urged to provide more resources to enable UNFPA to provide more support to national governments.

ACTION TAKEN SO FAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KPA

14. ECA member States attach great importance to the KPA and this is reflected in ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 506(XIX) on the KPA adopted at the 10th session in May 1984. This resolution endorsed the KPA recommendations summarized above. It, among other things, (a) directed the ECA Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps to ensure that the principles, objectives and recommendations of the KPA are incorporated in the Work Programme of the Commission, (b) requested the ECA Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of Ministers at its eleventh meeting the outcome of the International Conference on Population and progress made in integrating the recommendations of the KPA (c) requested the ECA Executive Secretary to report also to the 21st Session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU on the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population.

15. Regarding (a) above, the ECA secretariat has already started integrating the KPA principles, objectives and recommendations in the 1986-1987 work programme of the Commission. These include studies on (i) relevant legislative instruments affecting the formulation and implementation of population policies and (ii) interrelationship among infant and childhood mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility. In the case of (b) the ECA Executive Secretary reported to the 11th ECA Conference of Ministers on the outcome of the ICPD. The 11th Conference of ECA Ministers adopted the Second Memorandum on African Economic and Social Crisis. In that memorandum, the KPA is reflected to form an integral part of the long-term development strategies in resolving African problems. Regarding (c), the ECA Executive Secretary reported to the 21st Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1985 on the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population. The Heads of State and Government of OAU also endorsed the principles, objectives and recommendations of the KPA in the strategies for accelerated socio-economic development in Africa.

16. Since its adoption in 1984, the KPA has not been monitored at national level. However, as a first step, country representative will briefly inform the 4th Joint Conference of the activities that they may have taken so far to implement the KPA.

ACTION FOR FUTURE MONITORING OF THE KPA

17. One of the problems envisaged in the monitoring of the KPA relates to lack of specified targets to be achieved within a given time horizon regarding mortality and fertility. To facilitate the monitoring of the KPA, it is suggested to adopt mortality targets in the recommendations of the ICP held in Mexico in 1984. These are:

(i) "Countries with higher mortality levels should aim for life expectancy at birth of at least 60 years and infant mortality rate of less than 50 per 1000 live births by the year 2000" - recommendation 14.

(ii) "To reduce maternal mortality by at least 50 per cent by the year 2000, where such mortality is very high (higher than 100 maternal deaths per 100, 000 births)" - recommendation 18(a)

18. In the case of fertility where there are no recommended targets in both the KPA and ICP, governments which have policies to reduce fertility should adopt their own quantitative goals on this to assist in the monitoring and follow-up action. Measures that should be taken by governments to reduce fertility levels should include the following:

(i) to change the attitudes of the people from large families to small size families emphasizing the health benefits of small family size. This will require comprehensive population information education programmes backed by strong political will;

(ii) expanding and improving education programmes of the women;

(iii) improving employment opportunities for women outside the home,

(iv) introducing or expanding family planning services and facilities;

(v) liberalizing laws governing contraceptive availability and use;

(vi) increase of the age at marriage.

19. Continued migration from rural to urban areas is one of the serious problems acknowledged by most African countries. Some countries have adopted some policies to curtail rural to urban migration but without any success. Countries should review their policies on rural development and urbanization with a view to redesign more effective policies. To reduce concentration of population in one or a few urban areas and to encourage the population to remain in the rural areas policies and measures must be taken to:

(i) develop more medium size towns in the various parts of a country;

(ii) rural development should provide in rural areas the services and facilities which are available to urban population, e.g. education, clean drinking water, health, transportation, employment opportunities, etc.

improve agricultural production in rural areas through provision of credit facilities, agricultural extension services, good prices to farmers for their produce etc.

20. It is essential for national governments to set up the necessary machinery for the follow-up on the implementation of the KPA. For this purpose, it is recommended that population commissions should be established where they do not yet exist to be responsible for formulation of relevant population policies commensurate with socio-economic development goals. The population commissions should be chaired by a very high political authority e.g., vice-president, prime minister, or a minister. All government ministries should be represented in the commission. In addition, there should also be representation from (a) non-government institutions involved in population related activities, e.g. family planning organizations, (b) various religious organizations, etc. The population commission should also be given the responsibility of monitoring the KPA and co-ordinating the various population activities done by various government ministries, departments as well as non-governmental organizations. Population units should be created within planning ministries where such units do not already exist to act as secretariat for population commissions.

21. For future meetings of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, starting 1986, it is suggested that the implementation of the KPA should be reviewed. Member States should designate a national office that should be responsible for follow-up on the implementation of the KPA. ECA secretariat would work closely with the designated offices in monitoring the follow-up implementation of the KPA. ECA member States will need to co-operate with the secretariat in providing information required for the monitoring exercise which will involve the use of a questionnaire.

22. Detailed studies need to be carried out by member States as well as by ECA on implementation of population policies and programmes in the light of the KPA.

ANNEX I

KILIMANJARO PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN POPULATION AND SELF-RELIANT DEVELOPMENT

PREAMBLE

The Second African Population Conference:

Reviewing the demographic situation in African countries since the first Conference in Accra in 1971;

Reviewing progress made by African Governments in improving knowledge of the population of the African continent;

Reviewing progress made individually and collectively by African Governments in attaining the goals and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA) adopted in Bucharest in 1974,

Recognizing the tremendous efforts made by governments of the region to respond to the development needs of the African people;

Addressing itself to population problems currently affecting development in the African region;

Noting with gratification the individual and collective will and commitment of African Governments to the strategy of self-reliant development as spelled out in the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos and reiterated in the Addis Ababa Declaration of 1983,

Noting with satisfaction African Governments' commitment to the objectives and goals of the Alma Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care as demonstrated in national health policies and programmes;

Recognizing the extensive efforts being made since Bucharest to encourage policy-makers, planners and researchers in the integration of population and development;

Noting with appreciation international, regional, interregional and national efforts to promote demographic training and research in the region;

Noting with satisfaction the growing interest of African Governments in establishing national institutional frameworks for more effective integration of population in national development planning;

Emphasizing that all African population problems will not be completely solved until apartheid is abolished from South Africa and Namibia is liberated;

Noting with appreciation the progress made in enhancing the status of women and integrating them in the process of national development,

Further recognizing the very significant contributions in financial, material and human resources of governments, donor agencies and particularly UNFPA, and governmental and non-governmental organizations providing support for population programmes in African countries;

Mindful of the cultural, religious, political, ethnic, demographic, geographical and socio-economic diversities of African countries, member States of ECA;

Mindful that despite current diversities in national perception of population problems, ECA member and associate member States share certain common concerns about population and development in the region;

Stressing that disarmament, the maintenance of peace and international co-operation and commitment to peace are fundamental conditions for achieving economic and social development;

Committed to the ideal of more equitable distribution of resources at the national and international level;

Advocating closer co-operation and collaboration among governments in their efforts to find lasting and appropriate solutions to population problems of high mortality and fertility, uneven population distribution, poverty, disease, malnutrition and refugees;

Reaffirming its collective commitement to accelerate self-reliant, social and economic development for the well-being of African peoples;

Noting with great concern the rapid rate of population growth in recent years and the stresses and strains which this increasingly imposes on African Governments' development efforts and on the meagre resources at their disposal;

Noting that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so;

Noting further with concern the serious and worsening food situation as well as the devastating effects of natural and man-made disasters;

Adopts the following Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development.

Background

The Second African Population Conference organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and financially supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) was convened in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 13 January 1984. The Conference reviewed progress so far achieved in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA) adopted in Bucharest in 1974 and the recommendations of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation held in Lusaka, Zambia, in April 1975 and identified actions to be taken in the future.

The Conference reviewed conclusions and recommendations of previous population meetings organized in the region and the impact of these on the development of population work in Africa and the implementation of the WPPA.

In conducting these reviews the Conference assessed, inter alia, the demographic situation in Africa and future trends, progress achieved in conducting population censuses and surveys in African countries, the formulation of national population policies in the context of national development plans and strategies, the formulation and implementation of national population programmes for integrated rural development, reduction in mortality and fertility levels and enhancing women's status in development.

In its assessment of the demographic situation of the African region and future trends, the Conference observed that the African population of about 439 million was likely to double by 2010. Although the continent's population remained a small percentage of world population, the current high levels of fertility and mortality give rise to great concern about the region's ability to maintain even living standards already attained since independence.

The Conference noted the great variation in population and distribution patterns both within each country and between countries, and expressed concern about the rapid rate of urbanization which contributes to rising urban problems in the region.

The rapid increase in urban populations demands careful and balanced socio-economic planning which will attain the goals set out in the Lagos Plan of Action for an integrated and self-reliant development strategy for both the rural and urban economies.

High population growth rates in African countries in the last quarter of a century have resulted in a relatively young population. Thus over half the population of Africa is less than 20 years old. This fact has far-reaching social, economic and demographic implications for the future development of the continent.

The drought and refugee problems which have plagued many countries in the region have exacerbated the recurrent food problems, and imposed obstacles in national efforts to improve living conditions and reduce mortality.

Improved knowledge of the demographic situation in the region during the 1970s, thanks to the African Census and the World Fertility Survey programmes as well as other demographic surveys, has shown that the current population will increase considerably by the end of the century. A recognition of this trend has spurred many governments to address themselves to policy and programme issues related to family planning in the context of maternal and child health programmes, population settlement projects and the greater integration of population variables in development planning.

Experience among most countries in the region has demonstrated that reductions in fertility and mortality are likely to be achieved when relevant programmes are formulated and implemented as an integral part of an overall process of social and economic development. The implementation of such programmes should give due consideration to the specific cultural, ethnic and religious values of each country.

Africa is a region with the most diversified demographic situation in the world. Africa as a whole presents very distinct characteristics and patterns relative to other regions of the world.

In the light of this analysis, the Conferene adopted the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Principles

(a) Population should be considered as a central issue in development strategies and plans.

(b) Population and development are interrelated.

(c) The right and responsibility of every country to tackle its population problems should be recognized.

(d) The formulation and implementation of population programmes should exploit African Governments' commitment to self-reliant development and regional, interregional and intercountry collaboration.

(e) National population programmes should aim at responding to nationally perceived problems as identified by empirical research findings.

(f) International co-operation in the field of population should respect socio-cultural values.

Objectives

1. Improvement in the quality of life in the region requires effective programmes to reduce current high levels of fertility and mortality and alleviate the uneven distribution of population.

2. Provision of programmes that will respond to the needs of sterile and subfecund couples.

3. Achievement of population growth rates that are compatible with the desired economic growth and social development goals.

4. Improvement of living conditions in the rural areas to enhance integrated rural and self-reliant development aimed at stemming current rural to urban migration.

5. To evolve urbanization policies and programmes aimed at developing medium-sized cities and improving living conditions of the metropolitan areas and capital cities.

6. To improve and increase national expertise in the population field especially training, research and programme management and implementation capabilities.

7. To sustain and develop ongoing efforts in demographic data collection and analysis for economic and social development planning and use of data.

8. To improve population information exchange for enhancing national interest and international co-operation.

9. To promote population policies and programmes which enhance the status of women in development.

10. To promote population policies and programmes which respond to the needs of special groups.

11. To promote the formulation and implementation of comprehensive population policies which provide lasting solutions to the major problems of high mortality and fertility, uneven population distribution, growing unemployment, stagnation of living standards and unequal income distribution.

12. To promote policies which enhance and protect the rights and welfare of children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. TO GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER STATES OF ECA

Population and development strategy and policy

1. Population should be seen as a central component in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for accelerated socio-economic development plans.

2. National efforts to enhance the use of demographic data in development planning should recognize the interrelated nature of population and development.

3. Greater efforts should be made to create increased awareness of the importance of population in the development process and highlight the need for more education and information on the social and economic consequences of demographic changes on national development strategies in health, education, housing, employment and nutrition.

4. In order to integrate population in the development planning process, governments are urged to create or strengthen high-level population units which ensure adequate integration of population and development policies and programmes especially in rural areas.

5. National plans should aim at maximizing the productivity of work by men and women and creating the atmosphere suitable for ensuring balance between population and economic growth.

6. Efforts to integrate population and development should aim at producing a healthier, less dependent and more productive population.

7. National efforts to create greater awareness of the interrelationships between population and development should include the provision of greater information to politicians and policy-makers and the public on the dynamics of population change and the impact of such change on current and future development.

8. Greater use should be made of existing information channels and mechanisms for population education and information.

9. Governments should establish effective mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating strategies for integrating population and development.

10. Population and development policies should seek to develop the cultural values of each country.

11. Population and development policies should in each country seek to attain targets set out in the World Population Plan of Action.

12. The integration of population in development planning should be extended to subregional and district level in each country.

13. Inter-country collaboration in population and development planning should be encouraged in the spirit of the Lagos Plan of Action.

14. Countries are requested to intoduce legislation on population matters which seek to protect the fundamental individual human rights and which facilitate the achievement of individual and national welfare objectives.

15. Governments are requested to enact appropriate legislation and introduce suitable programmes for protecting the well-being of the aged.

16. Governments should intensify technical co-operation among developing countries to enable them share expertise and experiences in population activities.

Fertility and family planning

17. Governments should take appropriate measures to protect and support the family which is the basic unit of society.

18. Countries should recognize that a substantial decline in infant and childhood mortality is a pre-requisite for fertility decline.

19. Countries should recognize the usefulness of family planning and child spacing on the stability and well-being of the family.

20. Countries are urged to incorporate family planning services into the maternal and child-health services.

21. Special attention should be paid to educating and motivating the population at grass-roots level on the health, social and demographic values of family planning.

22. Wherever possible family planning education should be incorporated in training programmes for women, men and the youth.

23. Governments should ensure the availability and accessibility of family planning services to all couples or individuals seeking such services freely or at subsidized prices.

24. Family planning services should include services to sterile or subfecund couples or individuals who want to have children.

25. Governments should allocate adequate resources and appropriate training to family planning personnel to make family planning programmes more responsive to local cultural values and individual couple preferences.

26. National family planning programmes should make available a variety of methods to ensure free and conscious choice by all couples.

27. Governments should consider setting up family planning outlets which include the utilization of existing health facilities and community-based delivery systems in order to reach those communities, couples and individuals who are currently not being served by the conventional delivery systems.

28. Governments should make necessary efforts to improve planning, funding and management for more effective implementation of MCH/family planning programmes through budget and plan linkages, balancing and consolidating existing service capacity, mobilizing additional domestic and external resources, improving cost effectiveness and co-ordinating manpower planning and training strategies for existing services.

29. In view of current low mean ages at first marriage for females, national programmes, especially in education, should aim at raising the age at marriage.

30. Governments should enact legislation which protects the family and the institution of marriage.

Morbidity and mortality

31. African countries should intensify national programmes to reduce current high levels of infant, childhood, and maternal morbidity and mortality, especially for mothers and children in the rural areas.

32. Countries should review existing health delivery systems and intensify national health services systems which seek to attain the objectives of the Alma Ata Declaration and which ensure maximum community participation in the formulation, organization, delivery and evaluation of such services.

33. Countries should adopt health services systems which respond effectively to the major morbidity causal problems.

34. Countries should take appropriate and prompt action to reduce to the barest minimum the current overdependence on imported technology for the provision of health services. In this light, research in traditional medicine should be intensified.

35. Governments should consider the provision of safe drinking water and improved nutrition as a principal means of reducing current high levels of morbidity and mortality.

36. Governments should ensure equitable distribution and easy accessibility to health care delivery services to all regions of the country.

37. Health policies and programmes should be integrated in other development sectors such as education, employment and urban, rural and regional planning.

38. Countries should encourage multi-disciplinary research in mortality and morbidity and should use the results of such research in policy and programme evaluation and re-orientation.

39. Governments should promote research in infectious, parasitic and respiratory diseases which contributes so much to morbidity and mortality in countries of the region. Such research should focus among other things on the environmental and social conditions that sustain high prevalence of these diseases.

Urbanization and migration

40. Countries should seek to integrate into the overall development planning process a comprehensive urbanization policy which aims, inter alia, at reducing the current high migration to capital cities and other large urban centres, developing regional medium-size towns and ensuring an effective economic inter-dependence between rural communities and urban centres.

41. Countries should review their development strategies and incorporate into these strategies programmes which will stem the current flow of young people from the rural areas to the urban centres and ensure better living conditions in the rural areas. Measures should also be taken to upgrade living conditions in slum areas of cities.

42. Governments should revitalize rural economies and provide in rural areas socio-economic services which stimulate and sustain balanced and self-reliant development particularly for handicraft and small-scale agro-industries.

43. Governments should take appropriate measures to protect and assist international migrants and refugees and safeguard their property and respect their culture.

44. Governments should consult each other to find solutions to the refugee problem through the elimination of all forms of foreign, racial and colonial domination.

45. Governments should mount an international information campaign to alert the world on the refugee problem and mobilize additional financial resources for refugee programmes.

46. Countries affected by natural disasters such as drought and cyclones and acute problems of food shortage should assess seriously these problems and institute appropriate strategies and policies to combat them.

Changing role of women in the development process

47. Countries should recognize the role of women as mothers and workers in all sectors of the economy and provide day-care centres for mothers.

48. Governments should ensure that rural populations have easy access to modern agricultural technology and equal opportunities to use credit and other resources-generating facilities.

49. Governments should recognize the importance and changing role of women as mothers and workers in all sectors of the economy.

50. Governments should pursue more aggressively action programmes aimed at improving and protecting the legal rights and status of women.

51. Governments should introduce programmes designed to reduce the heavy burden of the rural women. Such programmes should include the introduction of labour-saving technology in agriculture, industry and domestic work.

52. Countries which have not done so should introduce programmes that will guarantee equal opportunity between the sexes in education, employment, housing and business.

53. Governments should strengthen national research institutions which study problems related to the integration of women in the process of development and enact appropriate legislation.

54. Governments should promote education for women especially and provide special population education and information programmes in the areas of fertility, mortality and high risk pregnancies.

55. Special studies should be undertaken to rid African societies of traditional practices which are detrimental to women's economic, social and cultural advancement.

56. Governments which have not so far signed and ratified the Convention of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women are urged to do so.

57. Governments should strengthen programmes designed to foster women's economic independence. Such programmes should facilitate access to credit for women especially those in rural areas.

58. Governments should take measures to improve information on women which will reflect their real contribution to economic development.

Children and youth

59. Governments should expand educational and vocational training facilities which will provide for the youth of both sexes better preparation for an economically more active life.

60. Governments should develop special programmes for the high number of school drop-outs who contribute to high unemployment and rising delinquency and crimes in urban and rural areas. Continuing programmes for these groups should focus on practical and technical training that provide ample opportunities for gainful employment.

61. Governments should institute viable programmes to reduce infant and childhood mortality and improve the conditions of children and youth, especially in rural areas.

62. Governments are urged to celebrate International Youth Year (IYY) in order to highlight problems of youth and seek solutions for them in compliance with the planned United Nations declaration of IYY in 1985.

63. Population and family life education should be incorporated into formal and vocational training to assist young people to prepare themselves for responsible parenthood.

64. Governments are urged to introduce appropriate legislation to help improve the rights of children and thereby help to control all forms of child exploitation, neglect and abuse.

65. Programmes developed to meet the needs of the youth should take cognisance of the dominance of this group in the total population and provide adequate resources to provide opportunities to a majority of this group.

Population data collection, analysis, training and research

66. African Governments should undertake regular programmes of conducting population censuses at least once every ten years.

67. Governments are requested to give priority attention to all preparatory census activities so as to avoid problems of controversy over census results.

68. Governments should devote greater effort towards fuller and more timely analysis and interpretation of census and survey data for economic and social development planning

69. Governments should consider as an area of priority the improvement of vital registration systems and the introduction of innovations in the collection systems which ensure total coverage of the population in the shortest possible time. Measures should be taken to ensure timely processing and analysis of these data.

70. Governments are urged to intensify their efforts to process, analyse and utilize health statistics for planning and programme implementation.

71. Particular efforts should be made at the national level to improve the compilation, processing, analysis and utilization of statistics from the service delivery systems and other population programmes.

72. Governments should encourage, support and utilize research on population and development and should seek to strengthen national capabilities in these areas by utilizing available training facilities in the region and elsewhere for manpower development in this area.

73. Governments are invited to give sufficient financial, material and moral support to the regional and inter-regional demographic training institutes to enable them to carry out their duties efficiently.

74. Governments should conduct periodic training workshops in the use of demographic data on specific aspects of population for planners, policy-makers, research experts and population programme officers.

75. Governments should promote and encourage all demographic research work to reflect areas of national concern.

76. Particular efforts should be made to intensify social and action-oriented research in countries of the region.

77. Governments should ensure the integration of national experts on population in national agencies responsible for formulating, implementing and evaluating of population and development policies, programmes and projects.

Population information

78. Countries should develop appropriate mechnisms for disseminating available demographic data to researchers, policy-makers, project officers and the general public. Countries should ensure that available demographic data are summarized and presented in forms that are easily understood by all sections of the population. Countries should strive to set up population information networks which provide an empirical base for project formulation, implementation and evaluation.

79. Countries should give priority attention to training experts in population information and dissemination. Population information dissemination activities should use all channels of communication available to reach a majority of the population effectively.

80. Countries should ensure adequate and prompt dissemination of the results of population research undertaken in each country.

81. Governments are urged to establish appropriate machinery for sex education and information dissemination programme.

Community involvement and role of private and non-governmental organizations

82. Governments are urged to give due recognition and support the contribution of private and non-governmental organizations participating in population activities in their respective countries.

83. Governments should provide guidance to such bodies to ensure that the latters' activities respond to the priority problems of the community.

84. Countries should encourage greater community participation in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population programmes.

B. TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

To regional and subregional organizations

85. Organizations of the United Nations system, especially UNFPA which plays an important role in supporting population programme in Africa, as well as other international, regional and subregional organizations concerned with population questions are urged to assist governments at their request in the implementation of this African Programme of Action.

86. The Conference urges that the responsibilities of UNFPA regarding promotion, implementation and co-ordination of population programmes be strengthened further, so as to ensure a more effective and efficient delivery of population assistance in Africa.

87. The ECA secretariat, UNFPA and other UN agencies are called upon to continue the programme of assisting African Governments in the population data collection, processing and analysis. They should also provide assistance to member States in the formulation of population policies and programmes, population information activities and the integration of population variables in development as outlined in this Programme of Action.

88. The ECA secretariat and UNFPA should expand their services of middle-level training to African countries especially where demographic expertise is particularly lacking.

89. Regional and subregional organizations within the United Nations family should collaborate more closely with ECA in the implementation of this programme in a manner that reduce duplication of efforts.

C. TO DONOR GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES

90. Governments and donor agencies are urged to provide more resources to UNFPA to enable it to provide increased support to national governments and to organizations of the United Nations system working in the field of population in Africa.

91. Donor governments and agencies are urged to continue to provide increased financial and technical support to African countries in their population programmes in the context of their material needs and priorities.

92. Donor governments and agencies are requested to be more flexible and timely in the allocation and management of bilateral and multilateral assistance in population.

93. Donor countries and agencies should increase their collaboration with each other in countries of the region.